

VOL'FSON, E.G., MARTYUKOV, P.D., veterinarnyy vrach

Brigades of communist labor. Veterinaria 4, no. 8-9, 31 '64,
(SIP/ 18:11)

1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye proizvodstva i zagotovok
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov (for Vol'fson).

GAZANCHIYANTS, M.G.; MARKYUSHIN, I.G.; PLAN-VORIKY, A.N.

Mixing of gas in apparatus with a fluidized bed and stepped plates. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i energ. 17 no. 3:38-40, 1976.

(MIWA 18:)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimii i tekhn. mash. konstr. i inzh. nauk.

L 43057-66 EWT(d)/ENP(d)/SWP(d)/T/ENP(d)/SWP(d) LIP(d) SC/RC/33
ACC NR: AP6010021 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/003/0003/0006

AUTHOR: Gluzman, S. S. (Engineer); Druzhinin, O. G. (Engineer); Martyushin, Ye. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Modeling of industrial digital controls on analog computers

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1966, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, control simulator, computer control system, automatic control equipment, analog computer, digital computer system

ABSTRACT: Digital control computers are being utilized as multichannel regulators of technological processes. The authors discuss the circuits of such a multichannel system, analog-to-digital conversion, and the difficulties encountered in the design of such systems. The difficulties involve the analytical determination of time optimal control, the tuning parameters of each channel, the influence of the level quantization on the control process, etc. Since many such problems can be studied relatively simply on analog simulators the paper presents and discusses, among others, the block diagrams of a fixator model, a control-law components model, a variable coefficient block model, and a signal level quantization block model. Some

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.334

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results of the modeling and an analysis of the newly acquired data are also given. Orig-art.
has: 5 formulas, 5 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: ^{none/}007 ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 hs

MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

²⁷ ¹⁵
 The determination of ferric oxide in crude and vul-
 canized rubbers. ⁵ L. L. Rogina and I. P. Martyukhina.
Legkaya Prom. 17, No. 8, 31-2 (1957). Incinerate a 1-g.
 sample and heat the residue in a muffle at 800-850°. Trans-
 fer the residue to a beaker and add 20 cc. of 3N HCl and 15
 cc. of hot water. Boil the contents to complete soln. with
 addn. of 3 to 5 cc. of concd. HNO₃ if necessary. Filter
 the soln. into a 100-cc. volumetric flask. Add 10 cc. of a
 5% soln. of NH₄Cl and 25 cc. of a 10% soln. of sulfo-
 salicylic acid. Neutralize with NaOH soln. to the 1st
 permanent appearance of a yellow color. Det. Fe colori-
 metrically with the use of a green filter. H. L. Olin

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MARTYUKHINA I.

BOGINA, L.L.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Determination of manganese in calcined magnesia and chalk by photo-electric colorimetry. Kauch. i rez. 16 no.8:32-33 Ag '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Colorimetry) (Manganese--Analysis)
(Magnesia--Analysis) (Calcium carbonate--Analysis)

MARTYUKHINA, I.P.
BOGINA, L.L.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Rapid method for determining total sulfur in rubber mixtures and
vulcanisates. Kauch. i rez. 16 no.12:27-30 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber--Analysis) (Sulfur--Analysis)

S/138/59/000/011/010/011
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Bogina, L. L.; Martyukhina, I. P.

TITLE: On the Photocolorimetric Determination of Cobalt in Rubbers
Using Nitroso-R-Salt

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 11, pp. 58-59.

TEXT: The authors outline the principle of the photocolorimetric method for determining cobalt in rubber using nitroso-R-salt: the nitroso-R-salt forms a complex compound of reddish color, soluble in water, i.e., sodium 1-nitroso-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate, reacting with cobalt in a medium close to neutral or weakly alkaline. An acetate medium is the most favorable one for the formation of the complex compound at pH = 7-8. The excess acidity slows up the process of the complex compound formation. The presence of the following metals do not interfere with the cobalt determination: Al, Fe, Mn, Zn, Ca, Mg, Cu, Ni, Pb, Ti, etc. Some of these metals do not react with the nitroso-R-salt at all, such as Al, Zn, Ca, Mg, Pb, Ti. The colorimetric analysis was carried out on a ФЭК-М (FEK-M) instrument with a green light filter, so that the complex solutions of the cobalt

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S/138/59/000/011/010/011
A051/A029

On the Photocolorimetric Determination of Cobalt in Rubbers Using Nitroso-R-Salt

absorb the light intensively, whereas the solution of the nitroso-R-salt hardly absorbs light at all and the colored solutions of the cobalt complex obey Beer's law. The laboratory procedure for obtaining the data (Table 1) on the optical density average values is outlined. A calibrated curve is plotted according to these data. The cobalt concentration is measured in mg/100ml. The formula for computing the cobalt content is given as: % Co =

$$= \frac{c \cdot 500 \cdot 100}{g \cdot 1000 \cdot n}$$
 , where c is the cobalt quantity found according to the calibrated curve, in mg; g is the rubber portion, in g; 1000 the coefficient of transforming the mg to g; n is the quantity of solution, transferred from the measuring flask with a capacity of 500 ml to a measuring flask with a capacity of 100 ml (10, 15, 25 ml). Table 2 gives the results of the cobalt determination in chemically pure compounds, in mg. If the content of cobalt is over 0.5%, the above formula is changed to: % Co =
$$\frac{c \cdot 500 \cdot 100 \cdot 100}{g \cdot 1000 \cdot 25 \cdot n}$$
 ,

where n is the quantity of solution transferred from solution II into a measuring flask with a 100 ml capacity for colorimetric analysis (10, 15,

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On the Photocolorimetric Determination of Cobalt in Rubbers Using Nitroso-
R-Salt

S/138/59/000/011/010/011
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25 ml). The margin of error in the cobalt determination fluctuates between
- 0.0002 to + 0.0005 for a cobalt content less than 0.1 mg, and between
- 0.0006 to + 0.0013 mg for a cobalt content over 0.1 mg. These results
are considered satisfactory. Table 3 shows that the results obtained by
the photocolorimetric method coincide with the computed values of cobalt
content determination in rubber. The photocolorimetric method for deter-
mining the cobalt content in rubber using the nitroso-R-salt is highly
sensitive, accurate and simple to perform. The duration of one analysis,
not considering the ashing of the rubber portion, is 1.5 to 2 hours. The
reagents are easily obtainable. There are 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
(Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry) ✓

Card 3/3

BOGINA, L.L.; YEROSHKINA, L.P.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Kaufmann method for rapid determination of the unsaturation
of fatty acids. Kauch. i rez. 18 no.1:58 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Acids, Fatty)

AUTHORS: Bogina L. L. and Korshun L. P. (KOV/138-09-11-11)

TITLE: Determination of halogens and bromine in rubber and
Vulcanisates by combustion (Oredolnive obshchego
khlora i broma v kaukuche i vulkanizate) (Oredolnive
sozhzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1967, No. 1, p. 5-12 (Moscow)

ABSTRACT: Various disadvantages of the methods used for determining
Korshun and Chumachenko are discussed. The present
method is based on the determination of the halogens
by combustion in a Miers tubular electric oven. The
method is similar to the one described by the authors
for the determination of sulphur in rubbers which was
described in Kauchuk i rezina, 1967, No. 1. The halogen-
containing rubber or vulcanisate sample is heated to
combustion in the oven in an air current and the
separated halogens absorbed on alkali in the presence
of hydrogen peroxide, chlorides and bromides are formed.
Vanadium pentoxide is added to the reaction in order to
reduce the temperature of the vulcanisate and to
eliminate all the halogens. The combustion is carried out

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Determination of Chlorine and Bromine in Organic Compounds by Combustion

out at a temperature of 1100°C and the results are obtained by using the manometric method described in Tables I and II. The results of the analysis of the sample are given in Table III. The analysis is shown in Figure 1. The results of calculating the percentage content of chlorine and bromine are given. The analysis can be carried out in a comparatively short time (15-20 min). There are 2 tables in the figure.

ASSOCIATION: Machine-building, chemical, and other industries, promyshlennaya i selskoye khozyaystvo, (Industrial and Agricultural Industry)

Card 2/2

BOGINA, L.L.; YEROSHKINA, L.P.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Determination of the carbon black content of vulcanizates based
on butyl rubber. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.5:54-55 My '60.(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnou promyshlennosti.
(Carbon black) (Butyl rubber)

GULIMOV, V.N.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Quantitative spectral analysis of vulcanizates in the ultraviolet.
Kuzh. i rez. 20 no.6:26-37 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinroy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber--Analysis)
(Calcium--Spectra)
(Magnesium--Spectra)
(Zinc--Spectra)

BOGINA, L.L.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Complexometric determination of aluminum, iron, calcium, magnesium,
and zinc in vulcanizates. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.10:34-36 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Vulcanization) (Rubber--Analysis)

GULIMOV, V.N.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Determining of iron, manganese and copper admixtures in natural rubbers by the method of spectral analysis of the solutions.
Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10:54-56 C '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

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MARTYUKOV, G. T. En .

Excavation

Efficient utilization of excavators in a building trust. Engl. constr. tek. 10 No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

MARTYUKOV, N. (Moskva)

Is this a club or a commercial enterprise? Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.6:
41-43 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya kluba molochnogo kombinata imeni
Gor'kogo.
(Moscow--Community centers)

ASLANOV, A.Ye.; MARTYUKOV, M.N.; NEYSTAT, A.R.

Enamel paint for coating fermentation and storage tanks. Spirt.
prom. 28 no.6:30-31 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Pivovarennyy zavod imeni Badayeva.

MARTYUNOV, S.M., dotsent

Ballistocardiography under conditions of acute artificial hypoxia
as a method of diagnosing coronary insufficiency. Nauch.trudy
L'vov obl.terap.ob-va no.1:103-112 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)
(ANOXEMIA)

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; MARTYUSHENKO, V.A.

Reaction of hydroxylamine with some glycidol ethers. Zhur.
org. khim. 1 no.8:1365-1367 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

3(4)

AUTHOR: Martyushev, F. I.

SOV/6-53-7-12/25

TITLE: Experience in the Organization of Field Work for a Stereotopographic Survey (Opyt organizatsii polevykh rabot po stereotopograficheskoy s"yemke)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a short report on his working methods of stereotopographic survey carried out on a scale of 1:25000 during the field work in 1958 in an area completely covered by the Taiga with absolute spot heights of 700-750 m. He carried out the work in the section of thin forest in spring when the grass was not high. In the inaccessible regions, the work was done in summer when the moisture was lowest. Very much time was saved in determining position on fixed points by resection with observation from trees. This made it unnecessary to search neighboring triangulation points situated in another area. For control, the direction on the position fixed point thus determined from the next triangulation point was observed. For the rest, the method used in the organization of work was the same as that of Nikushkina (Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 43 - 44).

Card 1/1

SAVIN, D.K., nauchn. sotr.; FRANKOVSKIY, TS.F., nauchn. sotr.;
NAURUZBAYEV, S.K., nauchn. sotr.; SON, I.K., nauchn.
sotr.; SUSLIN, V.D., nauchn. sotr.; MARTYUSHEV, Ye.D.,
nauchn. sotr.; ORLOVSKAYA, A., red.; YEGOROVA, V., red.

[Mechanization of livestock feeding] Mekhanizatsiia ot-
korma skota. Alma-Ata, Kainar, 1965. 237 p.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazakhskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Kazakhskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for all except
Orlovskaya, Yegorova).

MARTYUSHEV, Yu.S., red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Adjustable-blade hydraulic turbine of 22,200 kolowatt capacity]
Povorotnolopastnaia gidravlicheskaia turbina moshchnost'iu 22 200
kvt. Moskva, TSintimash, 1960. 4 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod im. S.M.Kirova.
(Hydraulic turbines)

PA 36T50

USSR/Medicine - Epizootic Diseases
 Medicine - Deer
 Aug 1947

"Traumatic Factor (Wound Infection) as a Means for
 Propagation of Hoof Disease in Northern Deer," V. F.
 Martyushevskiy, 1 1/2 pp

"Veterinariya" No 8

I. D. Nikolayevskiy in an article in issue No 10 (1944
 of "Veterinariya" discussed the propagation of hoof
 disease in northern deer but completely ignored the
 traumatic factor as a means for the propagation of
 this disease. Author discusses the results of obser-
 vations which he conducted on deer in the B.-Zemel'-
 skiy tundra regions, to study the possibility of the

36T50

16
 USSR/Medicine - Epizootic Diseases (Contd) Aug 1947

traumatic factor as a means of propagation of hoof
 disease. Discusses his findings and makes recommenda-
 tions for fighting this disease. One of the chief
 means of combating this disease is immediate isola-
 tion of those deer found infected.

MARTYUSHEVSKIY, V. F.

16

36T50

Translation from Referativnyi Zhurnal Mekhanika 1958, Nr 10, p. 85-115-8
SOV/124 58-10 11310

AUTHOR Martynishin, G.

TITLE Certain Aspects of Hydromechanical Analysis of a Fluidized-bed Apparatus (Nekotorye voprosy gidromekhanicheskogo resheniya apparatov s kipyashchim slozem)

PERIODICAL Tr. Mosk. in-ta khim. mashinostri 1957, Vol. 13, pp. 145-158

ABSTRACT It is pointed out that technical literature published to date contains very little information on methods and procedures employed in the design and analysis of fluidized-bed apparatus. It is noted that without a hydromechanical analysis of fluidized-bed apparatus in the design stage, it is utterly impossible to carry out subsequent thermal, technological, and strength computations. It is for this reason that the author attempts to formulate a basis for methods of hydromechanical analysis of the apparatus indicated above. It is claimed that the determination of cross-sectional dimensions of a fluidized-bed apparatus reduces to the determination of numerical values of the pseudo-fluidization point and the "pseudofluidization number" (a relationship between the operating free stream velocity of the gas in the

Card 1/3

SOV/124-58-10-11310

Certain Aspects of Hydromechanical Analysis of a Fluidized-bed Apparatus

device and the critical velocity at which the layer of powdered material is transformed into a pseudofluidized state. It is pointed out that the transition of a cohesionless material into a pseudofluidized state occurs only if the mass forces (weight and buoyant force) are equal to the frictional force between the gas and the surface of the passages within the layer. Computational formulae are shown. The author points out that these formulae are not sufficiently accurate and attributes this to the fact that the structural factors of cohesionless materials (effective diameter of particles in the layer, the porosity of the latter, the form factor of the interstitial passages, and the void ratio) are not yet completely known. At the present time, therefore, the pseudofluidization point may be most reliably determined by experimental means. It is claimed that the process of experimental determination of the pseudofluidization point reduces to a procedure of measuring the resistance offered by a layer of cohesionless material to the passage of a gas depending on the velocity of the latter. The arrangement of an experimental system employed for this purpose is shown. Experimental data obtained are presented in the form of functional relationships between pressure drops in a column containing a layer of cohesionless material (weighing 500 g) and the velocity of the gas in the case of four fractions of quartz sand (with particles of a mean mesh size of 0.297, 0.27, 0.180, and 0.158 mm). A method for graphical determination of the

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SOV/124 58 10-11310

Certain Aspects of Hydromechanical Analysis of a Fluidized-bed Apparatus

pseudofluidization point is described. The fluidized-bed state is defined as a pseudofluidization condition which is accompanied by penetration of gas through the layer (in a manner analogous to the bubbling of gas through a liquid). It is pointed out that the expansion of the fluidized layer does not conform to the constant-pressure-drop law and that for an identical value of pseudofluidization number the actual expansion of the layer is considerably smaller than calculated. Reduced porosity and coefficient of gas penetration (weight ratio of the gas stream which passes through the layer) are shown to be functions of the pseudofluidization number which was introduced earlier by the author in his dissertation [1]. *Arkhivnye mekhanizmy dvizheniya gazov i tverdogo materiala vo vzveshennom tele* (An Investigation of the Mechanism of Movement of Gas and Solid Material in a Suspended Substance), Moscow: *Inst. khim. mashinost.*, Moscow, 1952. Attention is called to the connection existing between methods of computing the standard ratings of fluidized-bed equipment and analogous methods for design and analysis of bubbler units for liquid substances. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the fact that the amount of experimental data available at the present time is obviously not sufficient to permit direct employment of any methods of analysis of fluidized-bed apparatus, including the method examined above, without subsequent experimental verification. Bibliography: 12 references.

G Ye. Khudiyakov

Card 3/3

82776

SOV/184-59-5-3/17

5,1230

AUTHORS:

Varygin, N.N., Engineer, Martyushin, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Calculation of the Heat Exchange Surface in Apparatuses With a Fluidized Bed ²⁷

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskoye mashinostroeniye, 1959, Nr. 5, pp. 6-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The known methods of studying thermal properties of a fluidized bed are based mainly on stationary conditions of heat transfer. Lately, methods based on non-stationary heat conductivity have become popular (Ref. 2). These methods require considerably less time for measurements while the accuracy of determining the thermophysical constants is noticeably higher in some cases. The method of the regular process, developed by G.M. Kondratyev and his students (Ref. 3) occupies an outstanding place among these methods. It is based on the assumption that the coefficient of heat emission from a cooled body to an ambient medium is constant and that there is no internal source of heat in a body. In this case the cooling process can be divided into a stage of an irregular heat transfer process and a stage of a regular process. At the moment, when the regular process begins, the natural logarithm of the difference between the

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SOV/184-59-5-3/17

The Calculation of the Heat Exchange Surface in Apparatuses With a Fluidized Bed

temperature of any point of the body and the temperature of the ambient medium will vary linearly in time. The gradient of the straight line describes the rate of cooling. (Formula 1). A silver ball of 10 mm radius was used for the experimental investigation. The coefficient of heat emission of the silver ball was $\alpha = 1.96 \text{ m} \cdot \text{kcal/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}^\circ\text{C}$. The experimental set-up for determining the coefficient of heat emission in a fluidized bed is shown in diagram, Figure 1. The fluidized bed was produced in apparatuses of 82.5 and 157 mm diameter, but no influence of the diameters on the heat transfer process was found. The ball was heated to 800°C and was immersed rapidly into the fluidized bed. The change of its temperature during the cooling process was recorded with an "ЭПП-09" (EPP-09) automatic potentiometer (speed of tape 2.665 mm/sec). The fluidized bed was kept at a temperature of $20-30^\circ\text{C}$ by blowing air into it at room temperature. The electric heating furnace was equipped with a МРШНР-54 (MRShchPR-54) keeping the temperature control within 1.5%. The error in determining the coefficient of heat emission did not exceed 10%. Quartz sand, ferrosilicon, hematite, glass balls and carborundum were used for producing the fluidized bed. Air without any preliminary treatment was used

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SOV/184-59-5-3/17

The Calculation of the Heat Exchange Surface in Apparatuses With a Fluidized Bed

as a pseudoliquefying medium. Curves showing the cooling of the silver ball wer plotted for each material at different linear air velocities in the apparatus. These curves were used for computing the graphs of the coefficients of heat emission, shown in Figure 2. These graphs show the combined influence of the physical properties of the system and the pseudoliquefying conditions on the coefficient of heat emission. Wicke (Ref. 4) and S.S. Zabrodskiy (Ref. 5 and 6) noticed a maximum on the curve of dependence of the coefficient of heat emission on the gas velocity in the apparatus. This led them to the assumption that there is one pseudoliquefying process common to all materials which is called the optimum process. The hydro-mechanical conditions of this process have not yet been established. The heat exchange in a pseudoliquefied layer has all features of an intensive convective heat exchange in which the moving particles of solid matter play the part of turbulent vortices. To prove that the criterion equation for gases $Nu = A_1 Re^m$ (3) is also true for the optimum process (criterion Re_0) the maximum coefficients of heat emission α_{max} and the corresponding gas velocities W_0 (the optimum pseudoliquefaction speeds) were determined and the values of Nu_{max} and Re_0 were computed. The equation $Nu_{max} = 2Re_0^{0.4}$ (4) generalizes

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The Calculation of the Heat Exchange Surface in Apparatuses With a Fluidized Bed

the authors' experimental data and those of Wicke (Ref. 4), obtained by the method of the stationary heat transfer, with an accuracy of about 18%. For the process of motion of solid matter in a pseudoliquefied state the equation $Re = BAr^u$ (Ar - Archimedes' criterion) is given. The assumption that this equation is also true for the optimum pseudoliquefaction process and that the latter is affected solely by physical properties of a system is confirmed by the graph, Figure 4, where the straight line represents the equation $Re_0 = 0.121 Ar^{0.5}$ (5). The equation $Nu_{max} = 0.86 Ar^{0.2}$ (6) is obtained by a combined solution of equations (4) and (5). The true coefficient of heat emission α_t will differ from that computed by the equation (6) depending on the shape and position of the heat exchange surface. To account for these factors a coefficient $K = \frac{\alpha_t}{\alpha_{max}}$ is introduced. The experimental data available do not suggest any definite values of K . $K = 0.8-0.9$ can be used for preliminary calculations of industrial apparatuses while $K = 0.5-0.8$ is used for small laboratory models. The value of α_{max} , derived from equation (6) is in good agreement with the empirical equation of S.S. Zabrodskiy (Ref. 6). However, Zabrodskiy's equation does not take into account the effects of temperature and pressure on the properties of gas. The

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SOV/184-59-5-3/17

The Calculation of the Heat Exchange Surface in Apparatuses With a Fluidized Bed

authors' equations in the criterion form can be used to calculate any conditions of the process within the range of values of the Archimedes' criterion from 30 to 135,000. There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 English and 1 German. ✓

Card 5/5

MARTYUSHIN, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydrodynamic calculations for roasting furnaces with a fluidized
bed. TSvet. met. 34 no.6:32-39 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)
(Fluidization)

GAZANCHIYANTS, M.G.; LASTOVTSSEV, A.M.; MARTYUSHIN, I.G.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.;
KHARAKOZ, V.V.; SHNAYDER, Ye.Ye.

Apparatus for the processing of finely dispersed vegetable materials.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.6:5-6 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for all
except Shnayder). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in-
stitut biosinteza belkovykh veshchestv (for Shnayder).

25(

SCV/19-59-9-30/302

AUTHORS: Martyushin, I.G., Utkin, I.S.

TITLE: An Installation for Oxidizing Naphthalene Into Phthalic Anhydride

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 9, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 12g, 4⁰². Nr 119521 (597441 of 15 April 1958). The installation is for oxidizing naphthalene into phthalic anhydride on a pseudo-boiling powder catalyzer, and consists of a cylindrical reactor partitioned horizontally, and a detachable pneumatic lift for circulating the catalyzer. To intensify the process, the partitions in the reactor have holes in them so that the gas and the catalyzer can flow in opposite directions without mixing between the sections, while the pneumatic transport device is made in the form of a vertical tube with a nozzle through which vertical cooling pipes pass.

Card 1/1

VARYGIN N.M., MARTYUSHIN, I.G.

Heating products in a fluidized bed. Metallog. (1978-80) (M1-4-18...)

1. Moskovskiy institut khim. tekhn. i mash. stroyeniya.

MARTYUSHIN, I.G.; GOLDOVIN, V.N.

Study of apparatus with a fluidized bed and sectional downcomerless
plates. Trudy MIKHM 26:23-32 '64. MIRA 18:4

AKOPIAN, L.A.; VARYGIN, N.N.; GUTAREV, V.V.; ZYKOV, D.D.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.;
KONDUKOV, N.B.; LASTOVTSEV, A.M.; MAKAROV, Yu.I.; MAZUROV, D.Ya.;
MARTYUSHIN, I.G.; MASLOVSKIY, M.P.; NIKOLAYEV, P.I.; PLANOVSKIY,
A.N.; RYCHKOV, A.I. [deceased]; CHEKHOV, O.S.; KHVAL'NOV, A.M.;
SHAKHOVA, N.A.

Theory and practice of heterogeneous processes in a fluidized
bed. Trudy MIKHM 26:3-22 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

YERMAKOV, V.I.; MARTINOV, I.I.

Investigation of the structure of the polymer
and its properties, and the effect of the
temperature on the properties of the polymer.

GAZANCHIYANTS, M.G.; MARTYUSHIN, I.G.

Study of the performance stability of flow-through reactors with
a fluidized bed sectioned with grid plates. Khim.i tekhn. topl.
i masel 10 no.1:36-40 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

L 38589-65 EWT(d)/EPP(n)-2/EWP(1) Pc-1/Pc-1/Pg-1/Pas-2/Pu-1/Pk-1/Pl-1 IJP(o)
 ACCESSION NR: AP5005932 WW/BC S70119/65/000/002/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Gluzman, S. S. (Engineer); Kraynov, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Martyushin, Ye. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Selecting the number of digits for output devices of a multichannel digital controller

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2; 1965, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: digital controller, digital process control, automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: Using a model which simulated a digital process control, the effect of level quantization of the controlling signal upon the control process was evaluated; also, a minimum number of digits in the control-computer output which still did not impair the quality of control was determined. The investigation was performed on a "Kataliz" analog computer to which a set of delay lines was

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L 38589-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005932

added; the signal was level-quantized by a nonlinear NB-5 unit, and the number of stops at its output showed the number of digits. To reduce the amplitude of sustained cycling that accompanied a few-digit system, the control-parameter algorithm was changed; instead of calculating the control-organ position, its speed was calculated; a stepping motor was used as an actuating device. A linear nonisometric-digit code conversion of the control signal (greater control action for greater errors) made possible a high-static-accuracy system with a few digits in the output devices. "O. G. Druzhinin took part in the simulation of digital automatic-control systems." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

GEFEN, G.Ye., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; BELYAKOV, Ye.L.,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; MARTYUSHOV, A.A.,
kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Epidemiology of dysentery under conditions of a military unit.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:81-82 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(DYSENTERY)

122-5-35/35

AUTHOR: Martyushov, A.I. (Engineer)

TITLE: An Electro-Mechanical Actuator for Brake Mechanisms of
Material Handling Machinery (Elektromekhanicheskiy privod
tormoznykh ustroystv gruzopod'yemnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, Nr 5, pp.82-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The disadvantages of electro-magnetic brake actuators
are lack of reliability, small initial forces, and impact
loads. A motor-driven, spring-returned "thruster" offered
by Messrs. Siemens Schuckert in Western Germany is described
and illustrated. Tables of available units are reproduced.
There are 3 illustrations including 1 photograph, and 2
tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

Mechanical Properties of Textolite and Getinax at Low Temperatures

SOV 67-54-1-131

to be considerably more solid at a tension test at low temperatures whereas getinax was more stable in a compression test. Textolite did not solidify to such an extent as getinax. The following was found in investigations of the substrates at their cleavage along stratification: textolite showed cracks at random while getinax exactly broke into halves, or into few flat plates (Table 3). Further, the resistance to shock was determined. Both materials proved to be equally stable against shock (Table 4). At low temperatures, the resistance to shock decreased more in the case of textolite than of getinax (Fig 3). The hardness of the stratified material was determined according to the method by NIIPLASTMASS. Both materials reached, at a temperature of -196°, the double degree of hardness (Table 5) in contrast to that attained at room temperature. There are 3 figures and 5 tables. ✓

Card 2/2

MARTYUSHOV, B. I., inzh.

Possibility of increasing the impact toughness of standard structural steel at low temperatures. Trudy VNIIMASH no. 3:140-143 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Steel, Structural--Testing)

S/123/62/000/004/001/011
A004/A101

18.1110

AUTHOR: Martyushov, B. I.

TITLE: On the possibility of increasing the toughness of ordinary structural steel at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1968, 15, Abstracts
4A104 ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta kislородn. mashinostr.", 1961, no. 3,
140 - 143)

TEXT: Research work has been carried out to determine the possibilities of using ordinary structural steel at low temperatures (-183°C). The author presents the mechanical properties of Cromasil-type steels ($25\text{X}\Gamma\text{C}$ [25KhGS], $30\text{X}\Gamma\text{C}$ [30KhGS]) at a temperature of -183°C . 25KhGS grade steel hardened at 880°C and high-tempered at 700°C for one hour showed the following parameters at -183°C : $\sigma_b = 113$, $\sigma_s = 96$ kg/mm², $\delta = 50\%$, $a_k = 4.1$ kgm/cm². It is shown that it is possible to considerably increase a_k of ordinary structural steels by a careful selection of the heat-treatment conditions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

Card 1/1

BOGATYREV, P.M.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LOSEVA, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
REMIZOVA, K.A.; DLUGACH, L.I.; MURASHEVA, R.A.; PASHCHENKO, M.K.;
MARTYUSHOV, B.I.; STORCHAY, Ye.I.

Lacquer and paint coatings withstanding very low temperatures. Lakokras.
mat. i ikh prim. no.2:6-9 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Protective coatings--Testing) (Polymers)

MARTYUSHOV, D.

Three years on a new road. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.1:33-37
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavzagotseotkorm Kazakhskey SSR.
(Kazakhstan—Meat industry)

MARTYUSHOV, D.S.

Specialized fattening farms in Kazakhstan. Zhivotnovodstvo
23 no.8:6-13 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya otkormochnykh sovkhov
i zagotovok skota pri Sovete Ministrov Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan--Stock and stockbreeding)

MARTYUSHOV, K.

MARTYUSHOV, K. I.

34. Effect of neutralization and crystallization in reducing h.v. losses in glass. G. L. SKANAVI AND K. MARTYUSHOV. *J. Techn. Phys. U.S.S.R.*, 8, 11, pp. 1024-1031, 1939. *In Russian.*—The neutralizing effect appears at substantial concentrations of alkaline oxides in the glass. Obviously it is related to a steep increase of $\tan \delta$ with the concentration of alkali oxide in twin glasses. As, on the other hand, it is observed at room temperature as well as at higher temperatures, a connection with the time of relaxation of the dielectric losses in the glass is evident. In the case of low concentrations the potential barrier hindering the mobility of the free ions does not depend on the ionic concentration. Therefore the relation between $\tan \delta$ and the concentration is not of an exponential character. As a possible explanation of these conditions mutual reactions between the ions taking place in highly concentrated bulks of these could be assumed. The experiment shows that $\tan \delta$ of the temperature curves and curves of electric conductivity for simple glasses is diminishing with increasing concentration of oxides.

F. B. K.

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ACC NR: AM6034776 (A)

Monograph

UR/

Martyushov, Konstantin Ivanovich; Zaytsev, Yuliy Ivanovich

Resistors; design, principles of technology and parameters (Rezistory; konstruktsii, osnovy tekhnologii i parametry) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1966. 215 p. illus., biblio. 13,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, carbon resistor, ~~wire wound resistor~~, semiconductor resistor, composition resistor, metal oxide resistor, metal film ~~resistor~~ filament wound construction

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the field of resistor design or concerned with their use in various equipment. It may also be used as a textbook for students of technical schools of higher education. The book examines the fundamentals of designing, peculiarities of the technology, and basic parameters of carbon, metal-film, composition, wire-wound, and semiconductor resistors. Primary attention is devoted to modern types of resistors developed recently by domestic industry. Problems of developing miniature resistors are examined, and the prospects for using new materials for developing resistors with good electrical parameters and small size are analyzed. There are 102 references, 64 of which are Soviet.

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.316.8

ACC NR: AM6034776

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3
Ch. 1. General aspects -- 6
Ch. 2. Carbon resistors -- 36
Ch. 3. Metal-film and metal-oxide resistors -- 60
Ch. 4. Composition resistors -- 116
Ch. 5. Wire-wound resistors -- 164
Ch. 6. Semiconductor resistors -- 194
Conclusion -- 205
References -- 210

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun66 /ORIG REF: 062/ OTH REF: 040

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Ponomarenko, F. T., Gaylish, Ye. A., S/105/60/000/04/023/024
 Martyushov, K. I., Odelevskiy, V. I., BOO7/BOO8
 Verbitskaya, T. N., Fridberg, I. D., Manoylov, V. Ye.,
 Verebeychik, N. M., Zhukovskiy, V. I., Lisker, K. Ye.,
 Mikhaylov, M. M., Knyazev, T. S., et al.

TITLE:

G. I. Skanavi

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, Nr 4, p 94 (USSR)

TEXT: This is an obituary for Professor Georgiy Ivanovich Skanavi, scientist in the field of physics of dielectrics, who died on November 11, 1959. He graduated from the fiziko-mekhanicheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Physics and Mechanics of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), and then worked at the "Elektrosila" Works in Leningrad. From 1935 to 1938 he worked at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Scientific Research Institute) as a team leader, and later as director of a scientific department. The mass production of ceramic radiotechnical capacitors was started in one of the works on his initiative and with his direct cooperation. He took his doctor's degree in 1946, and then became a professor. From 1940 until his death, he worked at the Fizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute of the AS USSR), first under the direction of B. M. Vul,

Card 1/2

G. I. Skanavi

S/105/60/000/04/023/024
B007/B008

Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and later independently as Director of the Laboratory of the Physics of Dielectrics. From 1950 to 1958 he wrote the book "Fizika dielektrikov" ("Physics of Dielectrics"). He organized the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics in November 1959. During the last years of his life he was teaching physics at Moskovskiy universitet (Moscow University). He was Secretary of the FIAN Party Organization. There is 1 figure.



Card 2/2

MARTYUSHOV, M. P., inzh.

All-purpose bulldozer mounted on the DT-54 tractor. Mekh. stroi.
17 no.9:25-26 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Bulldozers)

MARTYUSHOV, M.P., inzh.

M-1 mounted boring machine. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.10:26-
27 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Boring machinery)

(Frozen ground)

MARTYUSHOV, M.P., inzh.

Working frozen ground. Mekh. stroi. 20 no. 9:16 S '63.

(Frozen ground) (Excavating machinery)

(MIKA 16:10)

L 15285-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2
ACC NR: AP 5028960

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/64/000/009/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Martyushov, V. N. (Engineer)

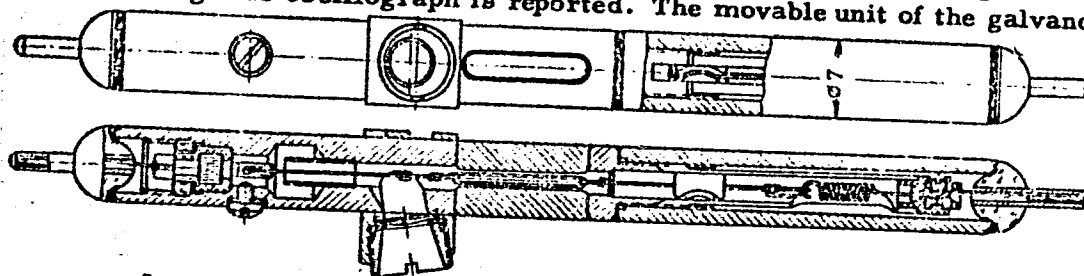
ORG: none

TITLE: Integrating galvanometer 10

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 9, 1964, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: galvanometer, integrating galvanometer

ABSTRACT: The development of a new integrating galvanometer (see fig.) intended for an electromagnetic oscillograph is reported. The movable unit of the galvanometer



Integrating galvanometer, general view and cross-section.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.317.715.5

L 15285-66

ACC NR: AP5028960

comprises an aluminum frame, a coil, two stays, and a mirror. These characteristics are claimed: frequency band, 3-500 cps; error at 20-50C, $\pm 5\%$; dynamic sensitivity, 6000 ± 2000 mm.cps/ma; maximum current, 0.06 ma at 3 cps and 10 ma at 500 cps; resistance, 75 ohms; damping, 15-17; size, 140x14.5x9 mm; weight, 35 g. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

L-20973-65 ENT(m)/T/ENP(z)/ENP(b) ASD(m)-3 JD
S/0129/64/000/012/0028/0030

ACCESSION NR: AP5000935

AUTHOR: Varygin, N.N., Martynskiy, I.G.

TITLE: Heating of articles in a fluidized bed

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1964, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: fluidized bed, heat treatment, high temperature heating

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to compare the heating capacity of a fluidized bed and other media for heat treatment and to study the mechanism of high-temperature heating in a fluidized bed. A device was designed for this purpose (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) in which a layer of granular material was placed on a metal grating. The fluidized layer was heated by two electric heaters. Air, passed through the lower heater, was heated to a given temperature and delivered to a cylinder with the granular material. At a gas velocity exceeding the critical, the layer of granular material passed into a pseudo-liquefied fluidized state. To compensate for heat losses into the ambient medium outside of the cylinder, an electric heater was installed at the level of the fluidized bed. The preassigned temperature in the fluidized bed was maintained by temperature regulators through a thermocouple submerged in a fluidized bed. Quartz sand was used as the granular material, grain size 0.256 mm. A silver ball, 20 mm in

Card 1/3

L 20973-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5900935

diameter, was submerged into the bed. In the center of the ball was the hot junction of a chromelalumel thermocouple. The heating curves were recorded by an electronic potentiometer. Two rotameters measured the consumption of air. Heat transfer between the pseudo-liquefied medium and the ball surface was studied at various gas velocities and fluidized bed temperatures of 100-800C. With an increase of the bed temperature from 100 to 800C the value of the maximal heat-transfer coefficient increased from 410 to 560 W/m². deg. With an increase in gas velocity the heat-transfer coefficient at first rapidly increases, then smoothly falls off. It was found that the fluidized bed can replace heating media that are used in heat-treatment departments and that the rate of heating in the fluidized bed can be controlled and is thus amenable to program-controlled heating. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

1-20713-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000935

ENCLOSURE: 01

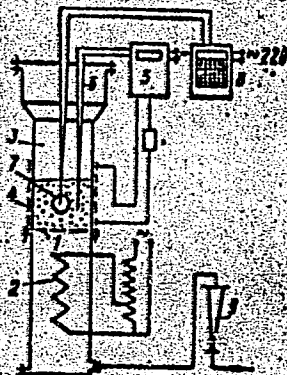


Fig. 1. Diagram of the experimental apparatus: 1 - metal grating, 2 - heater, 3 - cylinder, 4 - heater, 5 - temperature regulator, 6 - thermocouple, 7 - silver ball, 8 - electronic potentiometer, 9 - rotameter.

Card 3/3

MARTYYANOV, Yu.S.

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skii rezhim prodovol'stvennogo magazina. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954.
183 p. (Food handling) (MLRA 8:6)

MARTZY ISTVAN, Dr.; VERO TIBOR, Dr.

~~Newest~~ development of cesarean section. Magyar. noorv. lap. 20 no.3:
129-143 July 57

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye.
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indic. compl. & statist. (Hun))

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21000 Maruashvili, G.M. i Gabuniya, T.A. Kostnyy Mozg pri Ankilostomidoznoy Anemii. Byulleten (Nauch--issled. kn-t malyarii i med parazitologii im Virsaladze) No. 1, 1948, s.34-55--
Na, gruzyaz--Rezyume Na.Rus yaz.---Bibliogra 23 Nazv.

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"Tests on Usin Neoflasmochin as a Gamotrophic [Gametotrophic or Gamontotrophic] Substance in Cases of "Tropical Malaria", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 4, pp 315-17, 1948.

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"The Preliminary Effect in Cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 5, pp 426-27, 1948.

1. 1951 SURVEY, G. 1.

"Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Georgia." Soviet Sci. Bibliogr. State Univ. Inst. Philist, 1954. (11, 1954, Feb 55)

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MARUASHVILI, Georgiy Minayevich.

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense 8 February 1955, in the Council of the Tbilisi State Med Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Epidemiological and Clinical Peculiarities of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Georgia."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 14, 11 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

History of the study of trichinosis in Georgia. Med.paraz. i
paraz. bol.24 no.2:181-182 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni
prof. S.S.Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy
SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. G.M.Maruashvili)
(THRICHONOSIS,
hist. of research in Russia)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

Letter to the editor, Med.paraz. 1 paraz. bol.24 no.2:189 Ap-Je
'55. (LEISHMANIASIS) (MLRA 8:10)

MARUASHVILI, G. M., Prof.

"Plan for the Liquidation of Ancylostomiasis as a Mass Disease in the Georgian SSR" a paper read at the All-Union Conference for Combating Parasitic Diseases held in Moscow, 10-11 Apr 1956

Sum 1239

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; SAKVARELIDZE, L.A.; AMT IASHVILI, I.G.

Trichinosis in Georgia. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:
68 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof.
S.S.Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR i
infektsionnogo otdeleniya Signagskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.
(GEORGIA--TRICHINA AND TRICHINOSIS)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

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paraz.bol. 26 no.5:581-588 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii imeni S.S.Virsaladze Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya
Gruzinskoy SSR.

(PARASITIC DISEASES, prev. & control
in Georgian SSR (Rus))

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; BAKRADZE, T.L.; KANDELAKI, N.S.; VEKUA, M.A.; KARDAVA, A.G.

Quinocide therapy in malaria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.4:
406-408 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii imeni prof. S.S. Virsaladze (dir. - prof. G.M. Maruash-
vili), Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Abkhaz-
skoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach V.L. Gvaliya) i Zuglidskoy rayonnoy sanitar-
no-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach B.K. Gobechiya).
(ANTIMALARIALS, ther. use,
quinocide Rus))

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; GORDADZE, G.N.; GVINIASHVILI, Sh.P.; POLOVETSKAYA, A.A.;
~~ZHAIASHVILI~~, O.P.; GABUNIYA, L.V.

Experience with eradicating ascariasis in Telavi District
[with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.5:
555-561 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni S.S.
Virezaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir.
instituta - prof. G.M. Maruashvili) i iz Telavskoy rayonny sani-
tarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach L.A. Sakvarelidze).
(ASCARIASIS, prev. & control,
(Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/9 Public Health Sept 59

2815. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF PHLEBOTOMUS IN GEORGIA (Russian text) - Marjashvili G. M. - MED. PARAZIT. I PARAZIT. BOL. 1958, 27/5 (591-595)

In the eastern part of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, 11 species and varieties of Phlebotomus are encountered. These belong to 4 groups: Ph. papatasi, Ph. sergenti, Ph. major and Ph. minutus. In rare cases phlebotomi were found in a village of Western Georgia, on the western slopes of the Suram mountain-ridge. They are encountered both in various residential premises and under natural conditions - in caves, holes, ruins of ancient monasteries, fortresses, etc. The spreading of individual species of Phlebotomus is characterized by their strict limitation to certain foci. By comparing the map showing the distribution of Phlebotomus with that of visceral leishmaniasis, Borovsky's disease (cutaneous leishmaniasis) and of pappataci fever, it becomes evident that distinct species of mosquitoes correspond to the foci of these diseases. In the area of distribution of visceral leishmaniasis, for the most part (up to 600 m. above sea level) or exclusively (over 600 m. and up to 1240 m. above sea level) Ph. chinensis and Ph. kandelaki are encountered, which should be considered as the carriers of this disease. Proceeding westward within the boundaries of Eastern Georgia, the proportion of Ph. chinensis and Ph. kandelaki gradually diminishes, and to the west of Tbilisi, along the valley of the Kura river, Ph. caucasicus begins to dominate numerically and should be regarded as the carrier of Borovsky's disease. Ph. papatasi - the carrier of pappataci fever - is found in the area of visceral leishmaniasis in extremely small numbers (exclusively at altitudes of up to 600 m.), while in the foci of Borovsky's disease it occupies 2nd place. Pappataci fever is encountered in the area of Borovsky's disease, but is absent in that of visceral leishmaniasis. The peculiar distribution of sand flies, according to their species and to the diseases carried by them, could be explained by the natural and topographical features of the foci.

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(EUROPE, EASTERN--MALARIA)

MANUASHVILI, G. M., MGALOMISHVILI, O. V., KICHULASHVILI, P. V.,
ZIRAKISHVILI, L. M. and LOPIZAS, A. I.

"The Discovery of *Toxoplasma Gondii* in Rats in the Suburbs of Tbilisi."

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Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Medical Parasitology Tbilisi

MARUASHVILI, G. M. and GORDADZE, G. A.

"The Fight Against Ancylostomiasis in Georgia with a View to its Complete Eradication."

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The Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Medical Parasitology and Intestinal Infections. Tbilisi

DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P.; BUSLAYEV, M.A.; KALMYKOV, Ye.S.; KON', Ya.S.;
MARUASHVILI, G.M.; MASLOV, A.V.; NETSKIY, G.I.; PIRUMOV, Kh.M.;
POKROVSKIY, S.N.; SELIVANOV, K.B.

Problems of the sanitary-epidemiological service in the control
of parasitic diseases in various zones of the U.S.S.R. Med.
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(PARASITIC DISEASES, prev. & control,
in Russia (Rus))

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; ZENAYSHVILI, O.P.

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(TIPLIS--PARASITOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; GORDADZE, G.N.

Principles underlying the eradication of ascariasis in a district.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:383-386 JI-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - prof.
G.N. Gordadze) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni S.S. Virsaladze
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir. N.N. Topuriya)
i kafedry meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
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instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

MARUASHVILI, G.M., prof.

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1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.

*

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

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med. no.10:28-34 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(GEORGIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

¹
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1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy parasitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. kafedroy - prof. G.M. Maruashvili).
(KALA-AZAR)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.

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MARUASHVILI, G.M.

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no.3:329-334 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy parazitologii
i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni S.S. Virsaladze Ministerstva zdramo-
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MARTASHVILI, G.M.

Epidemiology of leishmaniasis in the Georgian S.S.R. Med.
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L. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy parazitologii
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25, 1965.

GIONTI, T.I.; MARUSHVILI, G.P.

State of the nervous system in cryptosporidiosis. Eur. J. Neurol.
1 psikh. 64 no.6:871-875 '64. (MLPA 17:12)

1. Kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. T. I. Gionti
i meditsinskii parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny (zaveduyush-
chiy prof. G.M. Marushvili), Tbilisskii Institut nauchnykh
issledovaniy vnechey.

MARUASHVILI, L. I.

PA 63/49T34

USSR/Geology
Caves

Jul 49

"Cave Formations in the Brecciated Rock at Megreliya
(West Georgia)," L. I. Maruashvili, 3 pp

"Priroda" No 7

Central Megreliya forms a low plateau intersected
by several rivers. Clastic cavern formations be-
long to a Neogenic stratum (about 550 sq km) of
conglomerates and sandstone cemented with calcareous
matter. They are a good example of the relation
between cave formation and the development of sur-
face erosion. Separate craters and pits are

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USSR/Geology

(Contd)

Jul 49

seldom encountered. The name "cryptocavern" is
suggested for Megreliya-type caverns.

63/49T34